remote, to completine of them. the writer has measure as reserved ministry terms, the haster as reserved ministry throw-ledge; but his carraite will be found in all commones with a night before the battles—

On Staterialy evening, the child of July. Indeed we were been compared to the history of the common of the history between the common of the history between the history with the west of the west of the history with the west of the west of the west of the west of the history with the west of the

and I could plantly see their officers riding about, and their different columns in " on hither and thither. Their batteries on the right and left " of masked with trees so completely, that I could not distingnish them except by the flash from their guns; and a battery if a corn field, on our extreme left, was so completely concealed by this corn stalks placed so hatterally about it, that our field came suddenly upon it, never dreaming of one as hear. The cannon balls struck the ground continually copy to the tree and bounded along for a quarter of unit to the real continual was above the real bounded along for a quarter of unit to the right balls whistled about the properties of the tree in a way any!" " on the tree in a way any!" " on the tree, a New Hampahre or the right hat caches are top of the tree, a New Hampahre or the first of the continual that the rebels from the woods in front, and, with three cheers were given for Colonel Marston, who had fought gallantly and received two seyes wounds. Sherman's battery then commenced firing on my right, within thirty rods of me, and at the first discharge them contends and the first discharge them contends and the shell, when exploded inside the enemy's intrendments. The men above twen the first discharge the exploded inside the enemy's intrendments. The men above the right to the contendments.

discover a friend or acquartance. As three boals of wonder me, the probability of the control of

THE FIGHT AT SCAREY CREEK, VIRGINIA. We yesterday published an account of the fight at Scarcy creek, Virginia, between the rebei and Union forces. The account was taken from the Richmond Enputer, and, as is customary with the rebei reports of any battle, however small, they claimed a great victory, and accordingly became jubilant over the assumed fact.

The true history of the fight, however, has been related to us by Adjutant Roberts, of the Twelfth Ohio regiment, who was engaged in it and knows exactly what he states to be true. The Richmond papers say that 300 men of the rebel army were attacked by 2,800 of the Union forces on an open field; but notwithstanding the terrible odds they defeated the Union men with a less of 175, while they lost but three. The Adjutant throws a little light upon this rather fanciful picture, by informing us that their entire force was the Twelfth Ohio regiment and about one hundred men from the Twenty-first Ohio, under command of Colonel Norton. These were sent out for the purpose of reconneitering and to find out if possible the strength of the enemy. At a point about six teen miles below Charleston they encountered an equal force of the rebels, and a collision was the consequence. The Union men had with them two pieces of artillery; but in consequence of the rebels belog intrenched behind earthworks they were aimost useless, and the men had to depend upon their guts entirely. The Ohio men were getting the best of it, and would have beaten their antagonists had they not received large reinforcements, with which they were enabled to beat back our forces. The loss on the side of the Union men, according to the rebels was nearly two hundred, while Adjutant Roberts gives it as but nine. Again, they boast of having captured two colonels, as many leutenant colonels, one major and three captains, together with forty prisoners. Part of this is true; but not as they would intimate. The parties captured were not in the light at all, but had gone after the Ohio men, and instead of going into their camp rode by mistake into the rebel one, when, of course, they were detained. There were in the party Colonel Woodruff, of the Second Kentucky regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Neft, of the same regiment; Major De Villiar, of the Eleventh Ohio regiment, and two captains of the Second Kentucky. There was but little giory in taking men prisoners who h The true history of the fight, however, has been related to us by Adjutant Roberts, of the Twelfth Ohio regiment.

The other account of the attack on the Union men the day before, by a party of cavairy, was nothing more than a slight skirmish between the Union pickets and a smail party of horse, in which the latter was defeated. The Adjutant indignantly denies the imputation of cowardice that was laid at the feet of Cotonel Lowe. He was with him all through the engagement, and speaks of his conduct in the highest terms. Mr. Roberts himself is on the sick list at present, and has a leave of absence.

INDIANIANS HUNG.

[From the Lafayette Courier.]

A man by the name of Elijah Thomas, and his son, formerly of that city, were hung in Missouri by rebels, at the
family residence, on the line of the Hannihal and St. Joseph Enilroad. Mr. Thomas hoisted the Stars and Stripes

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our salvation shall be ascribed to the triume God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, forever more. Amen.

The rell being called, the following named members were ascertanical to be present.

From Alabama—R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, Nich. P. Davis and H. C. Jones.

From Arkansaz—Robert W. Johnson, H. F. Thomasson, A. H. Garland and W. W. Watkins.

From Forida—None.

From Georgia—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Eugenius A. Nisbet, Benjamin H. Hill, A. R. Wright and Augustus H. Kenan.

From Louisiana—John Perkins, Jr., A. De Clouet, Chas. M. Conrad, D. T. Kenner and Henry Marshall.

From Mississippi—Wiley P. Harris, Walkey Brocke and J. T. Harrison.

From South Garolina—L. M. Keitt, C. G. Memminger and W. W. Beyce.

From Texas—Toolis T. Wigfall, John R. Reagan, John

and W. W. Boyce.

From Tracs—Louis T. Wigfall, John H. Reagan, John
Hemphih, T. N. Wauland W. B. Gehiltree.

From Virginia—J. W. Breckenbrough and Walter R.

Staples.

The following named newly appointed delegates from Virginia then cause forward, presented their credentials and took the oath of office—James A. Seddon, Wm. B. Preston, W. H. Macfariand, Charles W. Russell and Robert Johnson. ohnson.

The following named gentlemen, members elect from

The following named gentlemen, members elect from North Carolina, then came forward and were sworn in:—Geo, Davis, W. W. Avery, W. N. H. Smith, A. W. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear and E. A. Davidson, The President's message was received and read, and 5.000 copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. Toombe, from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a bill entitled at act to authorize the appointment of agents to sign treasury notes, which was passed. Mn motion of Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of electing a Public Printer.

Congress then adjourned to meet on Menday.

SOUTHERN OPINION OF GENERAL McCLEL-

SOUTHERN OPINION OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

The New Orleans True Delta says:—"We hear that McClellan, an officer of unquestionable capacity, an accomplished, enterprising and successful solaler, is to be put at the head of their invading armies, subordinate only to Lieutenant General Scott. We do not regret this cloange, so far as the fame of Beauregard is concerned; on the contrary, we rejoid that it has been made, because we know there could be little credit in scattering such troops as have hitherto encountered our herote men in battle, led on by the Pattersons, Butlers, and such like political trash. McClellan is worthy of Beauregard's attention, and while we have not for a moment a doubt of the result of their first measurement of arms in the fleid, nor of any later conflict, so far as the henor and reputation of Louisiana's great soldier is involved, we loops when they are face to face arrayed against each other no great disparity of force nor deficiency of material will be allowed to crippie our side on the eventral occasion. In presence of an officer so theroughly a soldier as McClellan, it will not do for our gallant boys to sleep or be heafigent on outpost duty in contempt of their foe; he will, if any one can, make something of the sons of the Pigrims, the descendants of the Mayflower's passengers, and therefore our complete satisfaction that one whem it will be really a great honor to defeat is now at the head of the Lincoln army of subjugation."

BUSINESS RELATIONS BETWEEN NORTH AND

BUSINESS RELATIONS BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

PURCHASE OF STATE STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
The following queries have been put to the Confederate District Attorney at Charleston:—
First. Is it lawful for a citizen of the Confederate States to purchase of our enemy State stocks or bonds of any of the Confederate States, and demand the interest when

e? Second. Is it lawful for the same parties to purchase

respectively. That is the gate of entrance to the Southwest, and it must not be left open. It will appear hereafter that we have already done our full share, or more.

REBEL TROOPS IN TENNESSEE.

[From the New Orleans Belta. July 24.]

At Camp Booneville, Tennessee, north of Clarksville and
near the Kentucky line, is a large encampment of Tenressgreaps gud several regiments of Kentuckians, made up
from Boone, Kenton, and other northern counties of the
State. The Mississippi regiments, the Twelfth (Colonel
Griffith's), and Thirteenth (Colonel Barksdale's), have
just passed through this place, or grute from the camp
at Uplon City to Yirginja; but their place has in turn been
nearly supplied by minefolise companies passing up to the
camp, called Camp Brown, out of regard for Hon. Mitten
Brown, of this place, President of the Mobile and Ohlo
Raliroad. The health of these regiments, which had been
encamped several months, required the change which,
from the cheers of the soldiers as the cars passed this
point, must have been very gratifying to them, though it
was certainly a painful sight to see so many chivairous
souls rushing joyfully to the scene of anticipated bloodshed, and numbers of them, maphaps, to their graves.
They left some thirty sick here, who, I am hagay to
state, are receiving the kindness and attentions of
motibers and sisters at the hands of the patriotic ladies of
this place. This county is represented by an entire regihave been kindly invited to visit their encampment.
There is, or was, a company at Union City, I undesstand,
whose First Lieutenant was the Captain's wife, theroughly
versed in the manual of arms, and determined to engage
in a conflict with the enemy.

At this moment I have nothing of interest from Egypt.
The Cairoites have suffered several hundred barrels of
lager to be innied at Columbus without bill of hading, or
other evidence to whom consigned. The suspicious bererage has no doubt been smuggled into the place. Colambus is guarded by Kentucky troops, as to whose pr

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN ITEMS.

DEFENCES OF NEW ORLEANS.

The commission of engineers appointed to prepare plans
of fortifications at various points have submitted them to
the Governor and Colonel Hebert. Full power has beer
given to the engineers to take possession of cortain lands
and buildings for the purpose of erecting the fortifications
and all the works are now rapidly progressing. Arrange
ments have also been made for the erection of a powder
mill, and a resolution has passed the City Council au
thorizing the Comptroller to warrant on the City Treasure
for \$50,000 for defraying present expenses, out of the
\$200,000 appropriation for the defences of the city.

A TERRIBLE WEAPON.

\$200,000 appropriation for the defences of the city.

A TERRIBLE WEAPON.

Captain Beuter, of the Barrow Guard, has exhibited to the editor of the Delta a specimen of the new scythe pike, as used by the Poles in their war of independence, which is truly a most frightful weapon. It is intended to be used against cavally or infantry, and can be made very cheaply. It consists of the ordinary scythe blade attached to a stout staff, eight or ten-feet long, with a book. It will be a terrible weapon in the hands of brave men.

Will be a terrible weapon in the Bados of wave dealer.

There was service at the cathedral, in Louisville, Ky., on Monday, and prayer was offered up on the occasion for the souls of those who were slain in battle in Manasses. The Right Rev. Bishop Spalding preached an appropriate discourse to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the cathedral. in the cathedral.

AN EDITOR AND A SPORTING MAN KILLED.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says that among the killed in the battle was dee. Stovail, of Reine, Ga., edits of the Southerner. James Jackson, of Alabama, the we known sporting man, and part owner of the race hors Daniel Boone, was also killed.

The Hon Robert Toombs and Col Loring, late of the

United States Army, have been appointed Brigadier Generals in the rebel army, and will take the field immediately. It is also announced that B. F. Cheatham and F. K. Zelicoffer, both of Nashville, have been appointed Brigadier Generals in the rebel army.

No COTTON TO BE SHIPPED.

The New Orleans Crescent of the 23d ult. says:—We publish to day a card, signed by every cotton factor of New Orleans, recommending the planters not to ship a bale of cotton to New Orleans until the blockade is faily and entirely abandoned. The gentlemen who sign this card are all men of their word, who mean producely what they say, and who control the trade of one-half the cotton product of the United States. Their recommendation will be carried out by the planters to a man.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The steam sloop-of-war Richmond received sailing or-ders yesterday, and was expected to leave for the Gulf sail till this afternoon. The Richmond arrived from the Mediterranean on the 3d of July last, since when she has been refitting. She was armed with twenty-two guns of small calibre, which have been exchanged for sixteen nine-inch Dahlgren guns, rendering the armament far more efficient and more suitable for modern war-

nine-inch Dahlgren guns, rendering the armament far more efficient and more suitable for modern warfare than before. For the last two or three days a lamb guntity of provisions and stores were being taken on board, and yesterday the activity that has prevailed for some time past reached its culminating point. During this period the Richmond has been newly painted, and presents quite a neat appearance outside. On board the usual confusion incident to a vessel gettim; ready for sea prevailed; but things were being put ship chape under the direction of the officers, and a short time after she has been at sea she will be quite ataunto, alow and aloft.

The Richmond is a first class steam sloop, of 1,929 tons burthen, and was built at Norfolk. She is a perfectly new vessel, having been launched only during the prosent year. The following is the present list of efficers—Captain, John Pope; Leutenants, N. C. Bryant, A. B. Commings, Robert Boyd, Jr.; Surgeon, H. A. Henderson, Assistant Surgeon, William Howell; Paymaster, George F. Cotler; Master, Edward Terry; Acting Masters, Samuel B. Coggershalt, Frederick S. Hill; Captain's Clerk, P. C. Pope; Paymaster's Clerk, John Van Dyke; Acting Boatswami, Isaac F. Choate; Acting Gunner, James Thayer; Acting Carpenter, Hiram L. Dixon; Sailmaker, Henry F. Stocker, Acting Master's Mates, Charles S. Livingston, Charles J. Gibbs, Henry W. Grinnell, Henry Heitman, Howard F. Moffatt; First Assistant Engineer, John W. Moore; Second Assistant Engineers, Eben Hoyt, Jr., and Joseph T. Butler; Third Assistant Engineer, William Pollard, R. B. Plotts, G. W. W. Done, Charles E. Enery, Albert W. Merley.

The other vessels that are under repair and being reflicted are progressing rapidly. A full force of workmen is engaged, and every effort is being made to get all the vessels ready for sea as soon as possible.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861. In the military countries of Europe, as in France, Prussia, Austria, Germany, Russia, every one—without exception of birth, blood or fortune—from a non-commissioned tion of birth, blood or fortune—from a non-communication of birth, blood or fortune—from a non-communication officer to a field marshal, began and begins the military service as a private. Here, almost every one making the slightest claims—if even by his coat—on the condition of a gontleman, attempts, or is aided, to start at least as lieutenant. This is not the way to have a good army.

GUROWSKI.

FORMATION OF AN ARMY.

PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

rom the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The Commander in Chief of the army has ordered all
the available batteries of artillery now at Harrisburg and
elsewhere in this State, to the line of the Potomac.
Several batteries have already left for that destination.
Captain Campbell, for some time past stationed at Camp
Curtin, has been despatched to get ambulances and wagas
for the conveyance of ordnance and men, and the entire
artillery force now here will soon leave for the set of war.

THE NEW TREASURY NOTES.—The Washington Starsays.—The treasury notes, the emission of which has recently been authorized by Congress, are being prepared for issue. A portion of the low denominations are made payable to bearer in coin (of the \$5's, \$10's and \$20's), at places designated on their face. Others of the same denomination bear 3 65:100 interest, payable one year after date, with the privilege of the holder, when presented in sums of \$100, to exchange them for treasury notes having three years to run, bearing 7 3:10 per cent interest. All treasury notes may be exchanged for twenty years' bonds, bearing six per cent interest. At the treasury notes to be of and above \$50 denomination, bear 7 3:10 interest, and are made payable in three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.—TONKS MANUFACTURED FROM COMMON whiskey, raw alcohol and such like, abound in this market. If you wish to be healthy use STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITFERS. If you are sick use them. Keep them always in your family. They care Cholera, Chole as Morbus, Diarrhoca, Dysentery, Yellow Fever. Billious seases and Bowel Complaints, and are an invaluable i.e. for common use during hot weather. They are manufactured in France from pure Cognac Brandy, and are imported and sold by STEINFELD, 70 Nassau street, sole agent for the United States. CAUTION.—TONICS MANUFACTURED FROM COMMON

RECUMATISM IN ITS MOST PAINFUL FORMS,
Also, Scrofula, Eryspielias, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, old Ulcers, Fever Sores. The worst cases of diseases of the blood, mercurial complaints, Deblitty, Liver and Kidneys, Incipient Consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier.

Hyatt's Life Ealsam has cured thousands of cases of these and similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with directions. It does not contain a particle of mercury or any other deleterious mineral. Principal depot, 246 Grand street.

LATEST NEWS FROM COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT FORT PICKENS, July 16, 1861.

OR. RADWAY & CO.,

GENTIEMEN:

I have just arrived from Forts Pickens and Jefferson, and am embeddened to say that the gross of Ready Relief, and other preparations which you were kind enough to ask me to present to Col. Wilson's regiment have done most excellent service in camp, and under "rough" circumstances. The Relief is the only article we have used in the cure, and is an immediate pathative of abrasions, bruises, cut wounds, burns, colies, diseases of the bowels, &c., and has done wonders in the way of remediad operations generally. In an authorized to say by the medical authorities of the regiment that Radway & Co.'s medicines are a blessing to the men and a great relief to the "authorities of the regimental physicians, Indeed, we have every reason to think that all our sick people would be unade well in the shortest space of time by the judicious and exclusive use of your famous compounds. I can conscientiously recommend every soldier to take Radway's Medicines in his knapsack.

You will please accept our thanks for your sanitary gift, and excuse the enthusiastic praise of

Yours truly.

THADDEUS W. MEIGHAM.

ATTENTION!

SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

A SURE WEAPON OF DEFENSE.

Soldiers and friends of soddiers will bear in toind that it is n well authenticated fact that more lives are lost from sickness and disease than from the chances of war. It is therefore the duty of every soldier to adopt preventive measures against attacks of sickness and the diseases incidental to exposure and fatigues of military duty and camp life. camp life.

Of the diseases most prevalent among the troops, are
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
MEASLES,
SMALL POX,
RHEUMATISM.

LUMBAGO

HEADACHES, SUN STROKE,
CHILLS AND FEVER, TYPHOID FEVER,
CRAMPS AND SPASMS
Besides a variety of other maladies induced by change of
water, and heat, exposure to malarious dews, working in
trenches, bivonacking near low marshes, swamps, &c.
Let every soldier be supplied with
RADWAY'S REAPY RELIFF,
RADWAY'S REAPY RELIFF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and no sickness will occur to any serious extent. Its use will protect their persons against attacks, and if sick will rill protect their purvey, including the adjusted and an evidence of the importance of Radway's Ready as an evidence of the importance of Radway's Ready as a safeguard against attacks of disease, and as a color of the safeguard against attacks of disease, and as a

Relief as a safeguard against attacks of disease, and as a quick curative.

We refer to the following high endorsements:—
Read the following letter from Captain John Whitlock Company I, Theae Volunteers, First California regiment, Colonel Matheson:—
Captain John Whitlock, Company I, California regiment, statemed at Camp Yates. Staten Island, says that on the 5th of July, 1861, he administered the Relief to forty mer of his company, who were laboring under severe attacks of diarrhoes and dysentery; that its remedial effects were immediate, and that a majority of the sick reported for duty the same afternoon. He therefore recommends its addition to the medical stores of the regiments as a measure of the "highest importance."

In this regiment the Captains and Lieutenants of seve-

duty the same according to the regiments as a measure of the 'highest importance.'

In this regiment the Captains and Lieutenants of several other companies earlify to the fact of Radway's Ready Relief proving of efficient service among their men in cases of Diarrheae, Rheamatism, Coughs, Hoarseness, Cramps, Spasms, Pains in the Bones, &c. In every case where the Ready Relief was used the patient was enabled to report for duty within six hours.

Twenty men of company D. Eighth regiment N. Y. S. M., cured of Malignant Diarrheae.

BY SIX BUILLES OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CAMP SANDFORD, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., June 24, 1861.

BY SIX BOTTLES OF RADWAYS READY RELIEF.

CAMP SANDFORD, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., 
Dine 24, 1861.

Messes Radway & Co.:—
Please send me some more of your Ready Relief. The Diarrhora, in a medigment form, has broken out in Company B. I have certed TWENTY MEN with the half dezen bottles of Rendy Relief I took with me.

Direct to me, care of Captain Lawrence, Company D., Eighth regimfent, Washington Greys, N. Y. S. M., and oblige

A. B. MILLEDGE.

CEOMORPOWN COLLEGE, D. C., June 24, 1861.

Messes Radway & Co.:—
On the departure of the regiment to which Fbelong, A. friend presented me with a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. I put it in my trunk, hever thinking at the time that I would require it—and in fact being quite ignorant of its great value—abel there it lay for two weeks, until I was taken sudderly if with CRAMIS, and after all remedies failed bedienight me of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and, with a magical offect, by its use I found myself restored to my usual good health. It is the desire of a number of the officers and men to whom I distributed your valuable medicine, that I return to you their most sincere thanks for the benefit they have derived from the use of your valuable Ready Relief.

Leugenant Seventy ninth regiment N. Y. S. M. RABWAY & CO., No. 23 John street.